

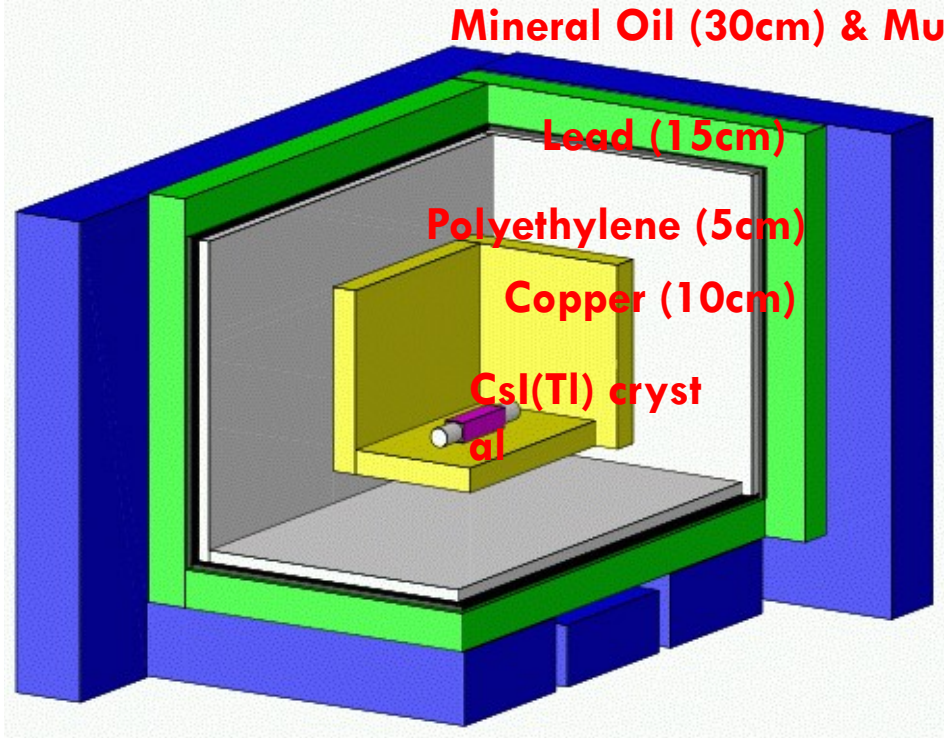
# KIMS Q&A

Yeongduk Kim

Sejong University  
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

# Experimental Status and Target Mass

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**CsI(Tl) Crystal  $8 \times 8 \times 30 \text{ cm}^3$   
(8.7 kg) + 3" PMT (9269QA)**



- 2005. 12 – 2006. 3      4 crystals ran → limits
- 2009. 9 – 2012. 10.      12 crystals (total 104.4kg) → limits, modulations
- 2012. 10 – 2013. 12      12 crystals in test mode. → PMT upgrades.
- 2014. 1. -      upgrade run, KIMS-NaI, AMoRE-DARK

# Backgrounds after passive and active Shielding

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| Type     | Source            | Level<br>(events/keV/kg/day) | activity          |
|----------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| muon     | neutron           | <0.01                        |                   |
| external | PMT-U             | 0.2-0.4                      | 0.32(0.09) Bq     |
|          | PMT-Th            | 0.1-0.25                     | 0.16(0.03) Bq     |
|          | PMT-K             | 0.15-0.25                    | 0.35(0.07) Bq     |
| internal | $^{137}\text{Cs}$ | 0.3-0.5                      | 1.40(0.80) mBq/kg |
|          | $^{134}\text{Cs}$ | 0.2-0.4                      | 8.10(1.67) mBq/kg |
|          | $^{87}\text{Rb}$  | ~0.3                         |                   |
|          | Surface Alpha     | 0.05-0.23                    |                   |
|          | U,Th              | <0.01                        |                   |
| Total    |                   | 2.0-2.5                      |                   |

# Detector Discrimination

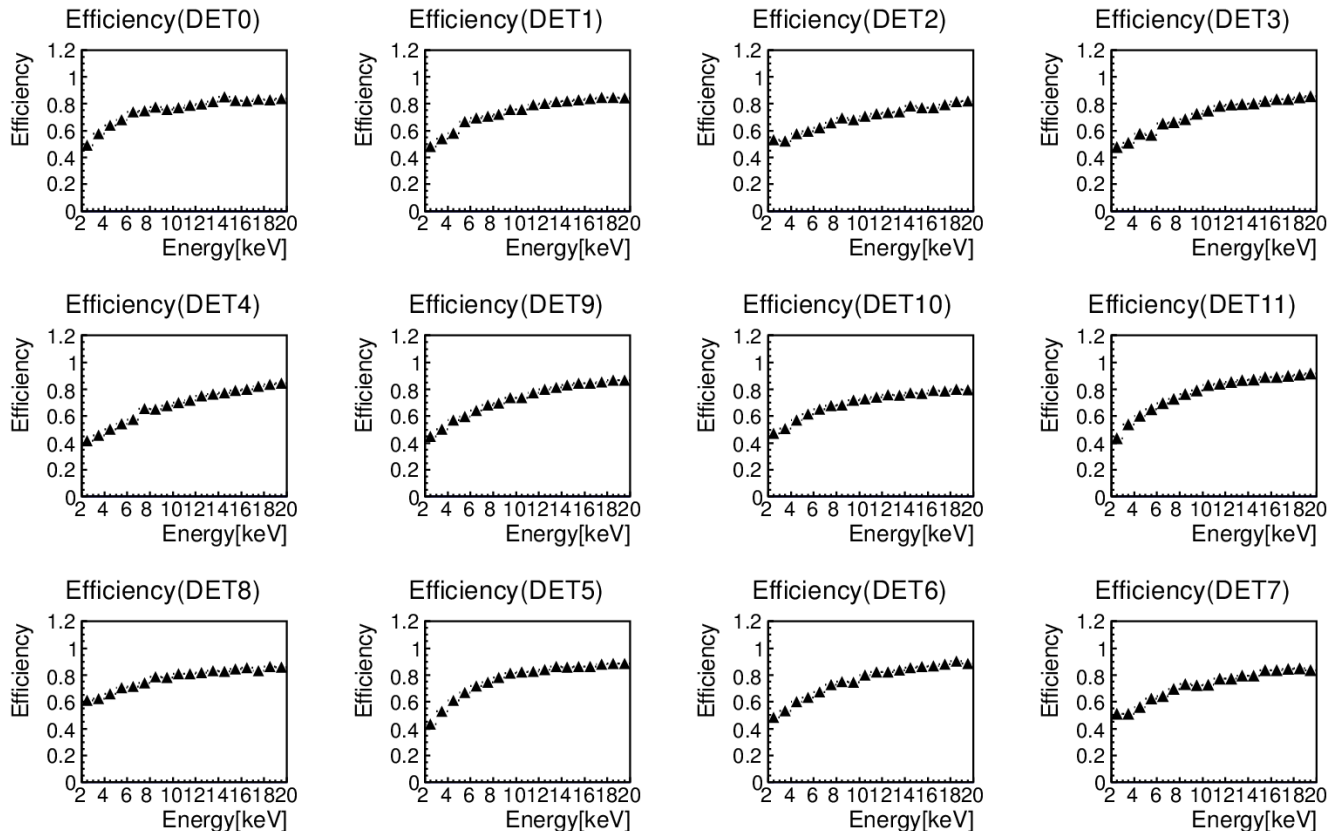
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- In KIMS, the discrimination power is by statistical analysis, rather than event by event basis.
- Discrimination power is calculated as ;  
the 90% confidence background level / total background level.

| events         | Level     | Discrimination Power |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Nuclear recoil | 0.01-0.02 | 100-200              |
| Surface alpha  | 0.05-0.23 | 9-40                 |

# Energy Threshold

- Trigger threshold  $\sim 1$  keV
- Analysis threshold : 2 keV
- Nuclear recoil Acceptance @ 2 keV (threshold)  $\sim 0.4$



Multiple hit events are analyzed with cuts applied to calculate cut efficiency.

# Sensitivity versus WIMP mass

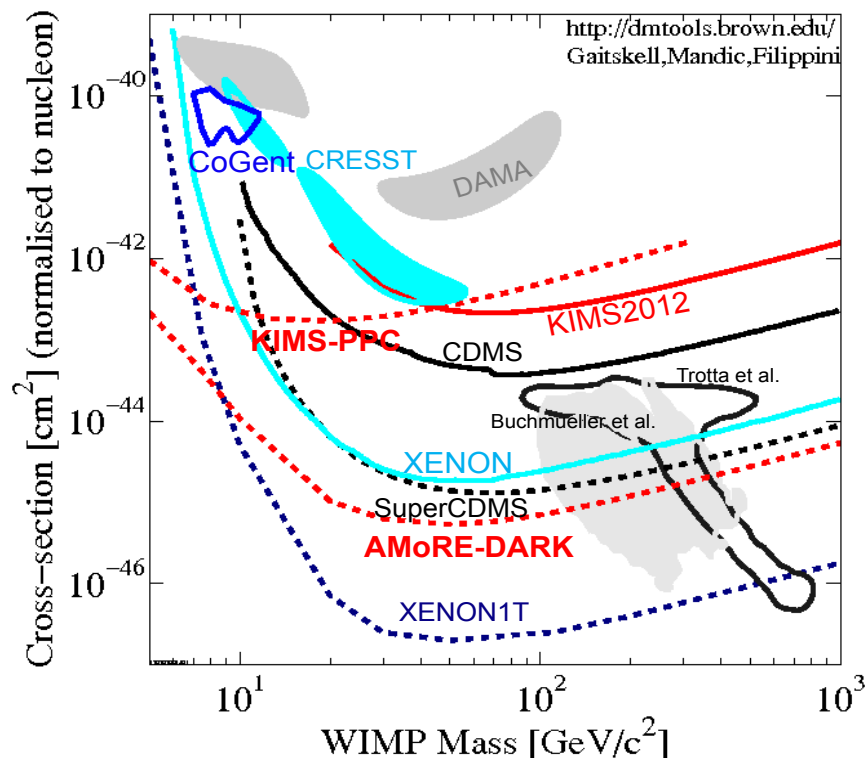
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KIMS current(2013.3) sensitivities

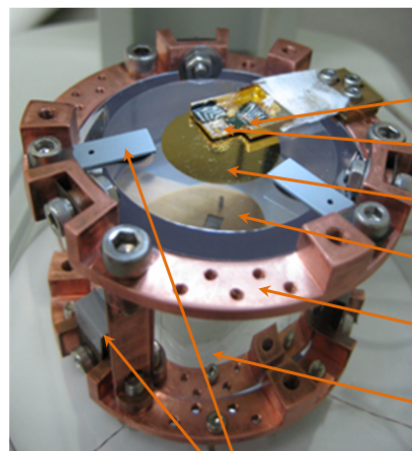
| Wimp Mass  | 5       | 10       | 100      | 1000     | 10000    |
|------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Current SI | 3.0e-39 | 1.35e-40 | 2.32e-43 | 1.56e-42 | 1.51e-41 |
| Current SD |         |          | 1.65e-38 | 7.94e-38 | 7.46e-37 |

## AMoRE-DARK

- $^{\text{nat}}\text{Ca}^{\text{nat}}\text{MoO}_4$  scintillating crystals
- in bolometer mode.
- ~ 200 kg year data.
- High sensitivity in low mass WIMP.
- $<10^{-5}$  dru background
- Expect  $10^{-43} \text{ cm}^2$  @ 5GeV WIMP mas s.



# Bolometer R&D



Teflon coated phosphor-bronze

Current sensing SQUID

Meander type MMC sensor

Ø2cm×200nm gold thermalization pad

Ø4×4cm³ CaMoO<sub>4</sub>

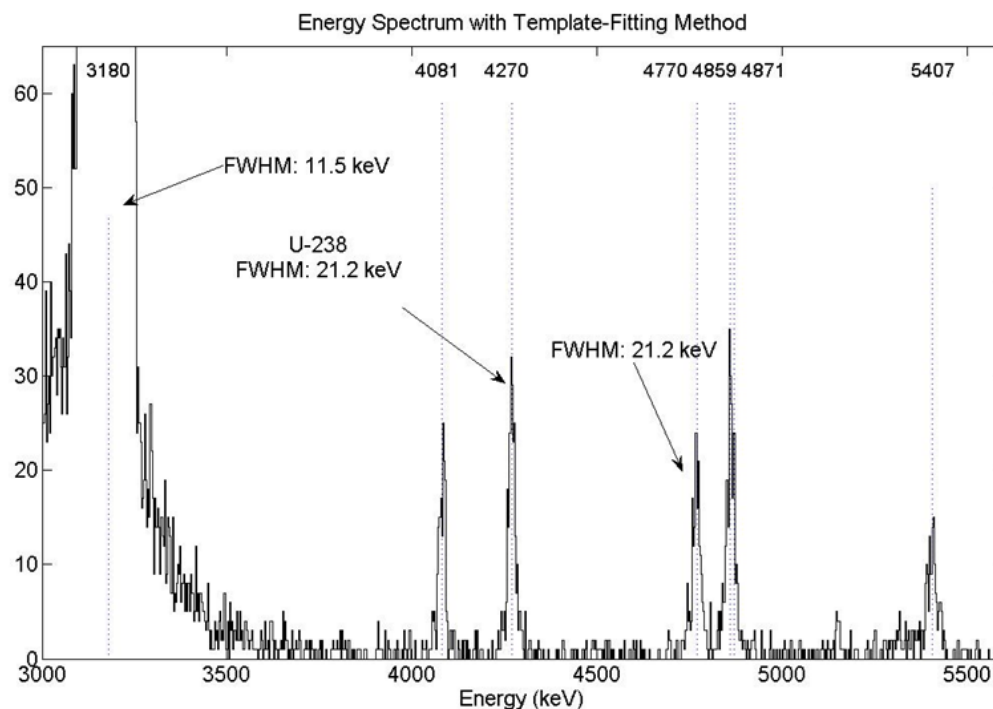
Copper sample holder

VM2000 foil

Scintillating bolometer with multiple target MMC sensor.

DE ~ 10 keV at present

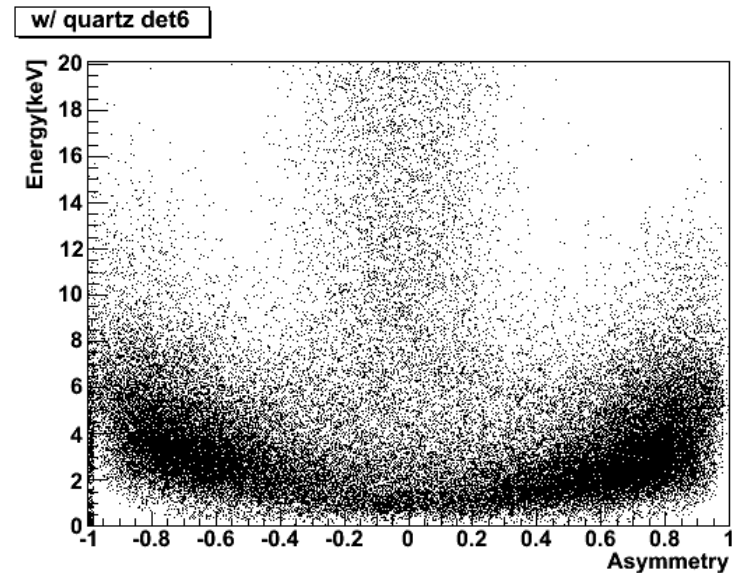
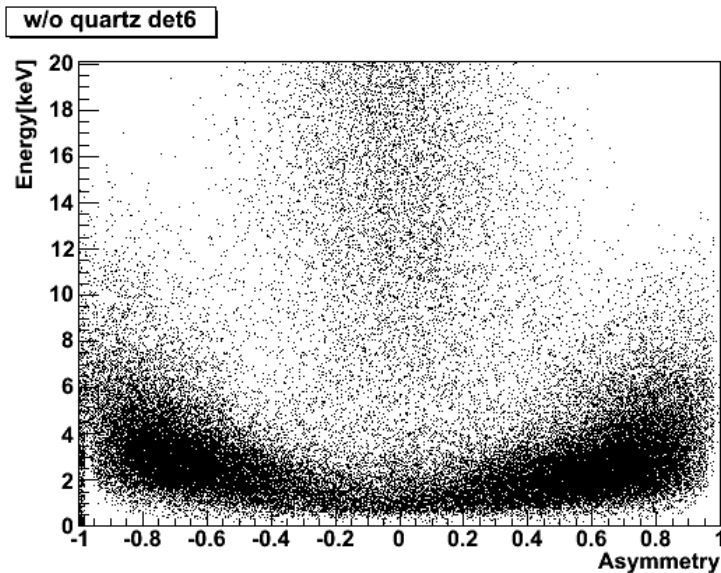
Goal = 5 keV



# Experimental Challenges.

- There are abundant low energy events in current CsI(Tl) crystals which are certainly not due to physical radiation. At present these events are reduced by various cuts developed and efficiencies for these cuts are evaluated multiple Compton hit events.
- We have to understand the origin of these events.
- At present, various new PMTs are tested at underground coupled CsI(Tl) crystals.

New PMT test : R6956MOD SEL PMT + CsI(Tl)  
Still we have  $\sim 3$  keV noise.

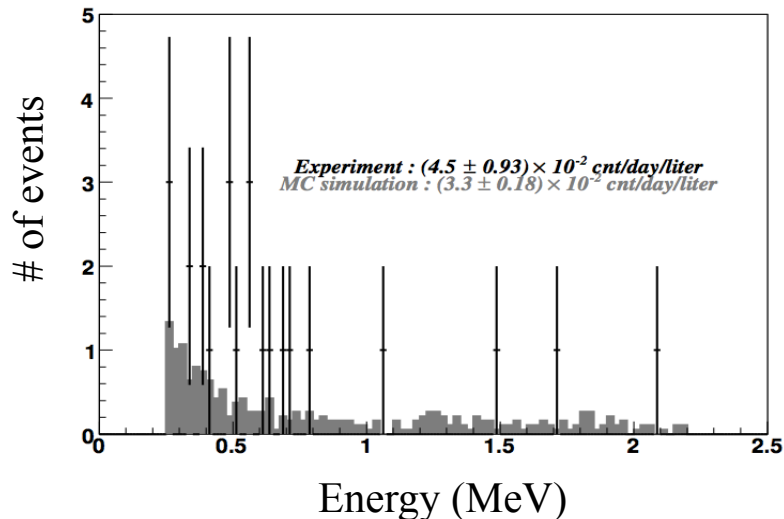




# Experimental Challenges.

- We estimated that current Y2L depth(700m) is still deep enough for next plan for NaI(Tl) crystal experiment and bolometer upgrade.

Measured & simulated neutron energy spectra



## Muon induced neutrons at CsI position.

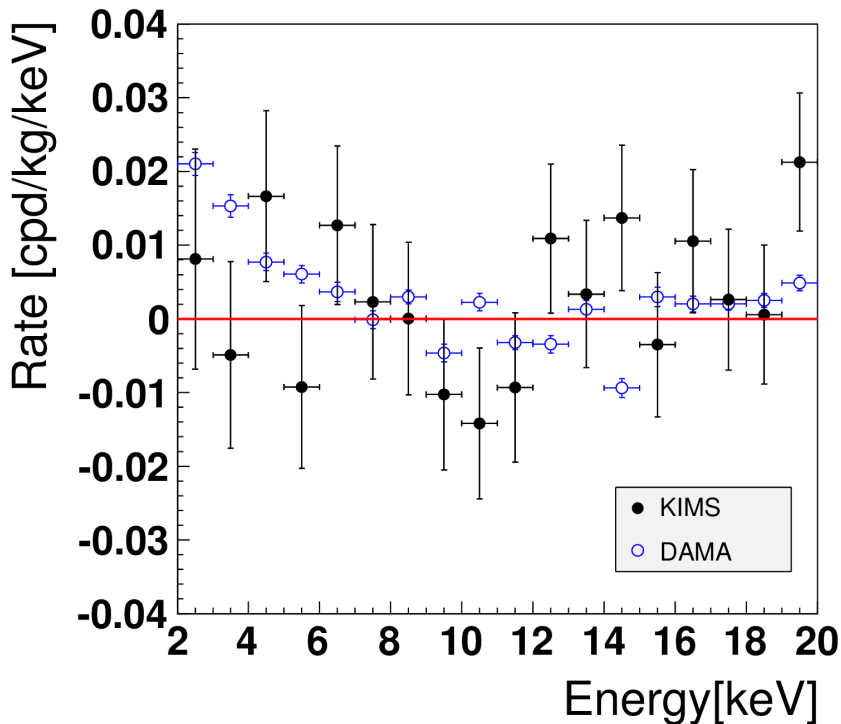
- Data :  
 $(4.5 \pm 0.93) \times 10^{-2} \text{ counts/(liter-days)}$
- G4 simulation w/ muons  
 $(3.3 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-2} \text{ counts/(liter-days)}$   
 $\rightarrow < 0.003 \text{ dru @ 2 keV}$   
 $\rightarrow \sim 10^{-5} \text{ dru with bolometer \& muon veto}$

# Annual Modulation

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- 2.5 year data(75530 kg days) analyzed for annual modulation signal.
- The threshold of nuclear recoil energy  $> 10$  keVnr

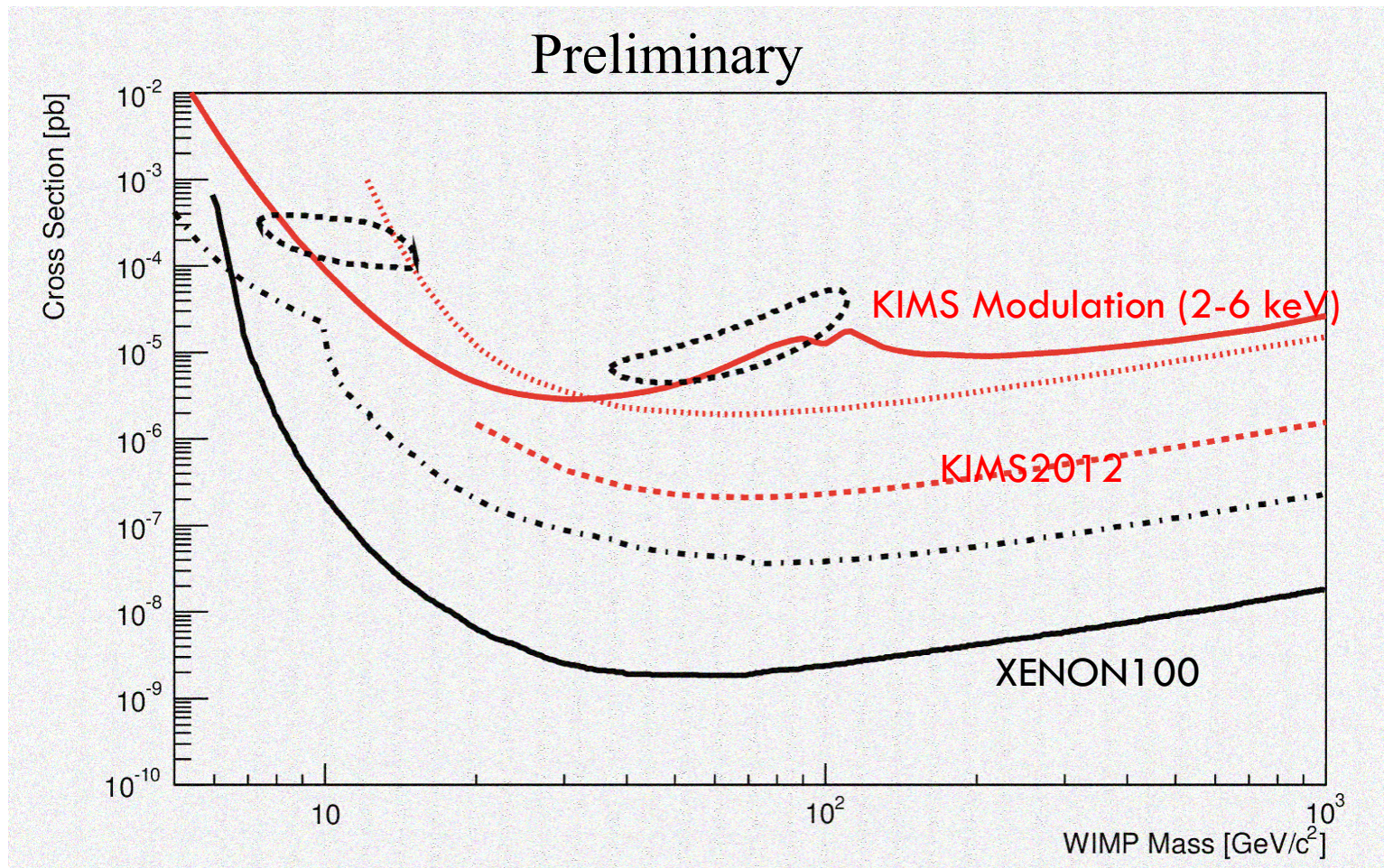
Amplitude



| DAMA    |                     | KIMS    |                            |
|---------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| Energy  | Amplitude           | Energy  | Limit (90% CL)             |
| 2-4 keV | $0.0170 \pm 0.0024$ | 3-6 keV | $< 0.0119$ (2.6 $\sigma$ ) |
| 2-5 keV | $0.0129 \pm 0.0018$ | 3-7 keV | $< 0.0136$                 |
| 2-6 keV | $0.0097 \pm 0.0015$ | 3-8 keV | $< 0.0120$                 |

## Stability of the Experiment

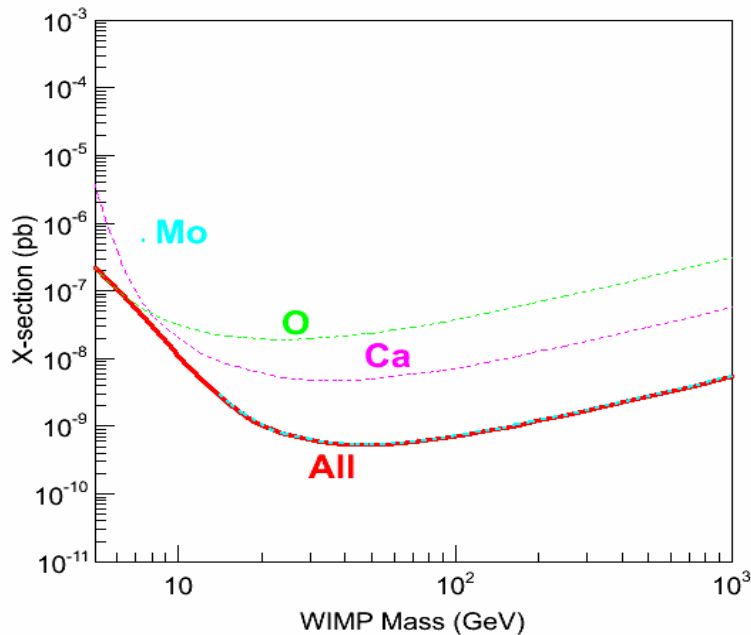
|                        |                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| item                   | Amplitude<br>(events/keV/kg/day) |
| PMT gain               | $< 0.0015$                       |
| Temperature modulation | $< 10^{-4}$                      |



## 9) Unique Capabilities

- Do you have unique capabilities to identify whether a signal is due to WIMPs, aside from the standard event by event discrimination and multiple scattering? → No
- Does your technology allow different targets in the same experiment? If so, what changes are required to make use of these? → with  $\text{CaMoO}_4$  bolometer, we have Ca, O, and Mo targets.
- Does your experiment have sensitivity to dark matter interactions other than spin-independent or spin-dependent? → No

## 10) Determining WIMP properties and astrophysical parameters



Multiple target scintillating bolometer is interesting for low mass WIMP and also mass decision for WIMPs.